

**NOTICE OF INTENTION
TO REVISE LARGE MINING OPERATIONS
POVERTY POINT LIMESTONE QUARRY**

Submitted To:

**UTAH DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

By:

**HOLCIM (U.S. INC.)
DEVIL'S SLIDE PLANT
6055 E. CROYDON ROAD
MORGAN, UTAH 84050**

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Tom Newman

Submittal Date: 3-25-05

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REVISE LARGE MINING OPERATIONS

HOLCIM (U.S.) INC. POVERTY POINT LIMESTONE QUARRY TOOELE COUNTY, UTAH

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Appendix B: Copy of Mineral Lease ML-49442-OBA between Utah State and Holcim

Rule R647-4-104 – Operator(s), Surface and Mineral Owners

1. **Mine Name:** Poverty Point Limestone Quarry

2. **Name of Permittee/ Operator/ Applicant:**

Holcim U.S., Inc. – Devil's Slide, Utah Plant

Company () Corporation (x) Partnership () Individual ()

A corporation must be registered with the State of Utah, Division of Corporations.

Are you currently registered to do business in the State of Utah? **YES**

Business License # 000078, Issued 1/08/2004 by Morgan County

For List of Corporate Officers see pg. 14

3. **Permanent Address:** Holcim (U.S., Inc.) – Devil's Slide Plant
6055 East Croydon Road
Morgan, Utah 84050
Phone: (801) 829-6821
Fax: (801) 829-2100

4. **Company Representative:** Ken George, Quarry Manager
Tom Newman, Chief Geologist
Holcim (U.S., Inc.) – Devil's Slide Plant
6055 East Croydon Road
Morgan, Utah 84050
Phone: (801) 829-2153, Fax: (801) 829-2100

5. **Location of Operation:**

COUNTY: Tooele

TOWNSHIP: T 1 N. **RANGE:** R. 8 W.

SECTION(S): S1/2 of Section 16 and SE1/4 of Section 17

6. **Ownership of the land surface:**

State of Utah (SITLA)

7. **Owner of Record of the minerals to be mined:**

State of Utah (SITLA)

8. **Utah State Lease Number:** *Old Number : ML 36110* New Number: ML 49442-OBA

Name of Lessee: Holcim (US) Inc.

9. **Adjacent land owners:** State of Utah (SITLA)

10. **Have the land, mineral, and adjacent land owners been notified in writing?** YES

11. **Does the Permittee / Operator have legal right to enter and conduct mining operations on the land covered by this notice?** YES

Rule R647-4-105 – Maps, Drawings, & Photographs.

- **Base Map** 105.1
- **Surface Facilities Map** 105.2
- **Proposed Final Contour Map** 105.3
- **Acreage Map** 105.4

Rule R647-4-106 – Operation Plan

109.1 Mineral to be mined:

Limestone will be mined for use as raw material for the manufacture of Portland Cement and other applications as specified in the SITLA Lease. Copy of State Lease attached and asked to be kept confidential.

109.2 Type of Operation Conducted:

MINE PLAN

The mine plan calls for approximately 200,000 tons per year of limestone to be removed from the existing surface mine operation for use in the Devil's Slide Cement Plant for the production of low alkali cement for Holcim (US), Inc. Market forces will dictate the actual amount quarried per year. In addition to the limestone, the Operator plans on removing about 40,000 tons per year of unconsolidated limestone fines found near the surface and limestone rock. This will begin in 2005 or as markets develop.

All quarrying operations are conducted using conventional quarrying equipment, including drills, haul trucks, dozers, graders, excavators and loaders.

Excavation of the limestone requires drilling and blasting of the deposit. The limestone will be shot approximately once per month. Blasting supplies are stored off-site in a locked magazine that meets all Federal, State, County and MSHA regulations. Prior to blasting, the entrance road will be blocked a safe distance away to prevent unauthorized entry.

Dozers, excavators and loaders will move the blasted material off benches to the quarry floor where it will be transported to a stockpile area as indicated on the surface facilities map. Highway rated haul trucks will be used to transport the limestone to the Devil's Slide Plant in Morgan, Utah.

If it is deemed necessary, a temporary crusher will be located and operated on site. The limestone would be crushed and temporarily stored in a crushed material stockpile prior to hauling. The location of the crusher and the crushed material stockpile are indicated on the surface facilities map. All environmental and other regulatory compliance permits for the operation of a temporary crusher will be enforced before any activity. As an example, dust control will be accomplished with the use of enclosures where appropriate and water sprays at crusher feeds and discharges.

The existing quarry is being redesigned into a series of benches. Successive benches, designed to be about 20 feet high, will proceed uphill toward to the northwest and west. The overall pit slope will be about 35 degrees. A highwall with a slope of 3v:1h will be left in the area indicated on the surface facilities map. As the natural slope angle of the quarry area is approximately 3v:1h, a highwall variance is requested as described in Section VI of this NOI. As quarrying continues, slope stability will be investigated to ensure slopes are stable. If necessary, appropriate slope stability procedures will be utilized. Any waste rock and/or overburden will be stockpiled for later use in reclamation activities.

Besides a possible temporary crusher, no other processing equipment or facilities will be located on site. No permanent structures will be located on site, excepting the possible temporary crusher. A required portable toilet is located on site during quarrying operations as

required in the Conditional Use permit issued by Tooele County. No power lines or pipelines will be on site. An environmentally approved small above ground fuel tank may temporarily located on site. It will comply with Federal and State regulations.

A loader will be used to load limestone or other saleable materials listed in the State Lease into Highway approved dump trucks and trailers in the pit. Once loaded, all trucks and trailers will use appropriate dust control equipment while in transit. Haul trucks will use the existing public roads as soon as possible when leaving the quarry. The approximate number of ingress and egress (counted as roundtrips) will be kept to a minimum. The Operator may need to change the type and number of trucks used as necessary.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

On occasion small core drilling activities will be performed to a maximum depth of 250 feet in advance of the Quarry development. Exploration activity will consist of a small track mounted core-drilling unit. The Utah DOGM will be notified and Applications submitted before any exploration activities occur. All State and Local regulations will be enforced.

ACCESS

The area has numerous dirt roads that have existed for decades. This plan intends to use these existing roads that are depicted on the topographic base map USGS 7.5' quadrangles 'Delle, Utah' from 1973, and 'Poverty Point, Utah' from 1968. Figure 105.2 shows the location of existing access roads that will be used during quarrying.

Only the on-site (Sec. 16) portion of the haul road is included as affected land in this application, as all or any portion of the off-site haul road will be reclaimed or left for other uses as required by the SITLA after quarrying is completed.

Please note that prior to the acquisition of BLM land to SITLA, the Bureau of Land Management had granted to the Operator 8,358 feet of off-site haul road across portions of Sections 21, 22, and 27. The easterly 1,750 feet of this right of way is an existing county road which continues to a SITLA (BLM) borrow pit. This existing road branches northwesterly, following a power line to a bituminous asphalt Tooele County highway which serves the Magnesia Plant at Rowley. The heavy duty roadway width is specified as 24 feet with a subgrade width of 30 feet.

Haul roads will need to be built within the proposed quarry acreage to provide access to different levels of the quarry floor. The base of all haul roads will be 4-6 inches pit-run material and 3-4 inch crushed material comprising the road surfaces. Fugitive dust will be kept to a minimum and adequate drainage established to direct any rainfall. Note that Poverty Point is in a desert environment where flash flooding can occur. Damage from flash flooding will be quickly repaired and DOGM will be notified of any changes that affect this Permit.

Berms of limestone will be built along the sides of the road according to MSHA standards. Neither surface water nor the expression of water channels currently exist along the dirt roads being used. If needed, a sediment control basin will be built in Section 16, down drainage from the proposed location of the portable crusher and overburden stockpile area to collect any fine sediment from the mine area. Other appropriate sediment control methods will be employed as needed.

109.3 Estimated Acreage

The proposed operations will disturb approximately 105.4 acres for the removal of limestone. This acreage also includes lands that will be disturbed for access and haul roads, and potential sediment basin or other necessary sediment control structures. The roads and sediment control features are dynamic, i.e., some roads and features are consumed by quarrying operations and new ones are built to take their place. Additionally, 5.95 acres of land will be disturbed for the overburden stockpile and portable crusher is located on site, and 2.82 acres of land have been disturbed by the haulroad right-of-way. A total of 50.83 acres are included in the proposed Life-of-Quarry disturbance limit. This data is summarized in Table 106.1.

Table 106.1 – Summary of the Acreage Disturbed

Areas of actual quarrying (limestone, roads, ponds)	50.83 acres
Overburden Stockpile area	5.95 acres
Ore and product stockpile	1.0 acres
Portable crusher area	0.06 acres
Total Acreage	50.83 acres

109.4 Nature of material including waste rock/overburden and estimated tonnage

Overburden ranges from 0 to 3 feet in thickness and is composed of mostly Quaternary deposits of carbonate colluvium, and talus. It consists of wind blown silt, gravel, limy soil, as well as limestone cobbles and boulders, and weathered out chert nodules from the Great Blue Limestone formation. Overburden amounts may average about 1000 - 40,000 tons annually. This rock may also eventually be sold, or hauled to Devil's Slide for cement production. The Overburden will be stockpiled in the area indicated on the Map 105.4. As quarrying continues northwest and westward, any unused Overburden will be stockpile and used in reclamation activities. Other waste rock consists of sandstone and siliceous limestone. This waste rock will also be is stockpiled for reclamation and possible sale as stated in the SITLA Lease. The amount of waste rock is estimated at 10,000 tons annually. This is summarized in Table 106.2 below.

Table 106.2 – Estimated Annual Volumes and Tonnage

Material removed	Estimated Annual Tonnage (Short)	Estimated Annual Volume (cu. yds)
Limestone	200,000	90,900 yd3
Overburden	30-40,000	20,000 yd3
Waste Rock	10,000	5000 yd3

109.5 Existing soil types, location of plant growth material

A soil survey of the proposed disturbed areas will be completed in 2005. The soil survey

cannot be completed during the winter season. The soil survey will be completed as soon as possible and submitted as an addendum to this application. The soil survey will describe the soils to be removed and stockpiled for reclamation.

Very little soil exists within the proposed disturbance area. Until the soil survey is completed, the Operator proposes to recover any topsoil or suitable substitute encountered and stockpile it in the area indicated on the Map 105.4.

109.6 Plan for protecting and re-depositing existing soils

Soils will be removed as described in Section 106.5 and will be stockpiled in the area outlined on the Surface Facilities Map. The thickness of the soil and volume to be stockpiled will be described in the soil survey to be completed as described in Section 106.5. As the quarry expands, the storage area will be located near by. DOGM will be notified of their locations.

The stockpiles will have an appreciable content of rocky material to minimize wind and water erosion. The stockpiles will also be planted with the most hardy, native forbs such as Four Wing Saltbrush and Rabbitbrush, which are reported to be less attractive to wildlife. This will be helpful in preventing wind and water erosion and discourage disturbance by wildlife.

109.7 Existing vegetative communities to establish revegetation success

An environmental assessment report completed by CH2M Hill in 1981 for the NOI submitted that year by Ideal Basic Industries, Inc. included a vegetation survey of the proposed disturbance area. This report is on file with DOGM. The following information was derived from this report.

Vegetation in the vicinity of the Poverty Point lease is typical of shrub habitat in the Great Basin, being composed of a mixture of sagebrush and shadscale communities. The table below lists the dominant vegetation.

Table 106.3 – Predominant perennial species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/Acre)
Western Wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	3.0
Crested Wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	3.0
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	1.0
Lewis Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	1.0
Russian Wild Rye	<i>Psathyrostachys juncea</i>	2.0
Fourwing Saltbrush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	2.0
Palmer Penstemon	<i>Penstemon palmeri</i> Gray	0.25
Forage Kochia	<i>Kochia prostrata</i> (L.) Shrad.	0.25

It was found that vegetation disturbances occurred prior to quarrying operations. Mainly livestock overgrazing which allowed the introduction of Russian thistle (*Salsola Kail*) and the widespread dominance of cheatgrass (*Bromus ssp.*). Both are introduced species that invades disturbed areas prior to Holcim (US) (Ideal Basic Industries) activities.

Percent ground cover, listed in Table 106.4 below, was determined by running ten 100 meter transects parallel to the WNW to ESE property boundary. The haul road was not evaluated as it has little or no vegetation.

Table 106.4 – Percent Ground Cover

Vegetation (perennial grass, forb and shrub cover)	18%
Litter	0%
Rock outcrops	18%
Bare ground	64%
Revegetation Requirement (70% of pre-quarrying vegetation)	13%

The percent vegetation present was reported as 18% in a letter dated February 20, 1981 from Ideal Basic Industries to the DOGM, which states the following : "CH2M Hill personnel have revisited the quarry site and report the average percent of vegetation ground cover is 11 to 18 percent."

109.8 Depth to groundwater, overburden material & geologic setting

GROUNDWATER

Groundwater reportedly occurs at a minimum depth of 200 to 300 feet and is typically saline (1500 ppm TDS), according to information given in the CH2M Hill Environmental Assessment.

Note: No groundwater studies have been done specifically for the quarry area, but to date, no exploratory drill holes have encountered water.

GEOLOGY

The quarry area is located at the southern end of the Lakeside Mountains, a small mountain range bordering the west side of the Great Salt Lake. Like other ranges in the region, the Lakeside Mountains are a block-fault range created primarily through Basin-and-Range faulting. Underlying bedrock consists of the Great Blue Limestone and Humbug Formations, both Mississippian in age.

The Great Blue Limestone is exposed over the majority of the project area. Only the lowest 150 feet of the approximately 700 feet thick formation are present in the region surrounding the quarry area. The formation consists of fine to coarsely crystalline limestone with silica rich (cherty) zones throughout the formation. Calcite veins are common in the area of exposure as well as silicified horn corals and other common aquatic fossils.

Underlying the Great Blue Limestone is the Humbug Formation. In the vicinity of the quarry

area, this formation is about 300 feet thick and consists of interbedded and massive sandstone and limestone.

Lake Bonneville shorelines can be seen on slope faces, indicating that during some point of the lake cycle, this quarry area was submerged. However, no appreciable lake deposits are evident, and quaternary deposits consist almost entirely of slope colluvium and talus.

109.9 Location and size of ore / waste stockpiles, tailings, and treatment ponds

As overburden is almost exclusively unconsolidated, it will be removed using dozers and/or loaders and haul trucks until the bedrock is reached. Overburden will be stockpiled as described in Sections 106.2 and 106.3. The stockpile will cover an estimated 1.0 acres.

Waste rock will be deposited as fill in the limestone storage and truck loading area. Waste rock stockpiled on site may be sold as specified in the SITLA Lease and hauled offsite. The current stockpile covers 1.0 acres. Some waste rock will also be deposited as rip rap on the downhill slope of this area and in a drainage channel above any Overburden or soil storage sites.

Rule R647-4107 – Operation Practices

During quarrying operations, the Operator shall conform to practices listed under Rule R647-4-107 of the Minerals Rules.

There exist no known shafts or tunnels within the property boundary. If any are found during the course of quarrying, DOGMA will be notified. They will be guarded to prevent unauthorized or accidental entry in accordance with MSHA regulations.

Any trash, scrap metal, wood, or other extraneous debris generated will be placed into sealable containers and removed.

Sanitary waste will be in portable toilets and removed as necessary.

Any exploratory holes drilled will be plugged from bottom to top to prevent any possibility of mixing of waters from the surface or subsurface. The surface of any drill holes will be plugged to prevent direct inflow of surface water and to eliminate the open-hole hazard. All reclamation will be in compliance with State of Utah regulations.

During quarrying operations and non-operational times, if public safety hazards or conditions exist, then signs, fences, or other measures will be erected to identify them. Public access will be restricted from specific quarrying sites. Signs will be erected to warn the public that heavy machinery is in use.

Any high walls created during quarrying that would pose a public safety issue will be clearly marked and bermed.

A small ephemeral swale traverses the western portion of the lease area from northwest to south and discharges on the salt flats west of the Great Salt Lake. This does not enter the quarry area. The swale will not be disturbed by quarrying operations. Measures discussed below to reduce erosion and sediment transport of quarrying areas will prevent sediment from entering the drainage. Even without erosion control, the discharge of sediment into the swale would be small and would not impact the Great Salt Lake or other water resources. The

swale would deposit the sediments on the flats to the west of Great Salt Lake.

The removal of vegetation and earthwork associated with quarrying presents a potential for erosion. This will be kept to a minimum using appropriate erosion control methods, such as engineered structures, mechanical barriers, etc.

During non-operational periods, slopes will be stabilized to minimize erosion and the area will be maintained in a safe and clean manner. Quarrying will be conducted to minimize interference with natural drainages.

Any minor spills will be cleaned up and disposed of off-site. Any major spills will be reported and cleaned up via environmental contractors. Any and all toxic materials will be collected and removed from the property and properly disposed of in accordance to Federal, State, and County regulations and laws.

Soil stockpiles will be protected as described in Section 106.6.

Rule R647-108 – Hole Plugging Requirements

Any holes drilled during exploration activities will be plugged (reclaimed) to prevent the mixing of waters from the surface or subsurface. Little is known of groundwater in the area, but is estimated to be at a depth of 200 to 300 feet. Drill holes will be drilled to a maximum depth of 200 feet; therefore should not encounter with groundwater. All drill holes will be plugged from bottom to top. The color of any drill holes will be plugged to prevent inflow of surface water and to eliminate the open-hole hazard. All activities will be compliance with State of Utah regulations.

Rule R647-109 – Impact Statement

109.1 Surface and groundwater systems

As previously mentioned in 109.8, no impact to surface or groundwater systems is anticipated.

Quarrying will be conducted to minimize interference with natural drainage. Runoff and erosion control measures will be provided as found appropriate.

As absolutely no foreign substances will be drained, injected, pooled, or stockpiled on site, and as groundwater will not be encountered during quarrying, there will be no groundwater monitoring.

All Quarrying Contractors will be contractually required to report any accidental spillage that could affect potential groundwater. The Utah DOGM and SITLA will be notified immediately if a reportable spill occurs and how the spills will be mitigated.

109.2 Wildlife habitat and endangered species

No endangered species or BLM-defined special status species or designated critical habitats are known to exist in the Poverty Point lease area.

No impact to wildlife species is anticipated because the site provides little or no productive

habitat with its low plant productivity and simple habitat structure.

Traffic near the site may occasionally disturb big game. However, the general area has been open to the public for decades with very heavy traffic during the weekends.

109.3 Existing soil and plant resources

No long term impact is anticipated for existing soil or plant resources. While the project will remove what little vegetation exists in the quarry area, the general habitat is common in the Great Basin region and revegetation is anticipated and required under reclamation.

109.4 Slope stability, erosion control, air quality, public health & safety

SLOPE STABILITY

Quarrying operations are not anticipated to substantially decrease slope stability. Surfaces exposed during and after quarrying are hard, dense limestones whose stability is evidenced by the cliffs and rough terrain of the surrounding area. However, slope stability will be monitored and appropriate procedures used where necessary.

EROSION CONTROL

Erosion control will occur as described in Section IV – Operation Practices. Additionally, very little fines are present to be subject to water or wind erosion. Natural erosion has stripped many natural slopes (that have not been disturbed) to the existing resistant limestone surface. It is not anticipated that quarrying operations will further increase erosion rates in the surrounding areas due to the desert environment.

AIR QUALITY

Dust suppression to maintain air quality will be performed as required for normal quarrying operations in accordance with MSHA and State regulations. If required water and an approved chemical stabilizer shall be utilized in dust suppression.

PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY

Measures taken to minimize impacts to public health and safety are described in – Operation Practices.

Rule R647-4-110 – Reclamation Plan

110.1 Current land use and post quarrying land use

Prior to quarrying, the lease area was used for sheep and cattle grazing. Note that the land within the proposed disturbance boundary has little grazing value due to exposed rock and steep slopes and little vegetation. Post-quarried land use will be establishment of natural vegetation as detailed in Section 109.7 and return to open grazing.

110.2 Reclamation of roads, highwalls, slopes, leach pads, dumps, etc.

Upon completion of quarrying, the crushed rock road base will be scarified. The road will be ripped to a depth of 24 inches and graded to best conform to approximate original contours.

Soil or soil substitute will be applied over the re-contoured surface and the road will be re-seeded and fertilized in the manner described in Section 110.5.

High walls will be left at a slope of ~ 3h:1v, a variance for this is requested in Rule R647-4-112.

Soil or soil substitute will be applied over re-contoured areas, with exception of rock outcrops. A variance is requested to except rock outcrops as reclamation (see Rule R647-4-112). Rock outcrop areas will be shown on the soil map provided with the soil survey.

All drill holes will be reclaimed. Reclamation will be consistent with the rules for plugging drill holes (R-647-4-108). All drill holes will be covered with soil or soil substitute, reseeded, and fertilized according the methods described in Section 110.5 below.

Appropriate erosion control measures will be utilized to prevent sediment from leaving the disturbed areas until the disturbed sediments are stabilized by re-vegetation. Any potential discharge of sediment would be small and would not impact the Great Salt Lake or other water resources. The sediments would be deposited on the flats to the west of Great Salt Lake.

There will be no impoundments or ponds on site. There will be no waste dumps, shafts, or adits on site. No tailings will be created, and there will be no leach pads on site.

Overburden will be taken to the quarry base and used as fill. This will then be covered with soil or soil substitute and seeded according to Section 110.5 below. Areas in which overburden have been blended with the existing land will be graded to best conform to approximate original contours, covered with soil or soil substitute, and seeded according to Section 110.5 below.

110.3 Surface facilities to be left

All temporary structures will be removed and the areas reclaimed.

Please note that prior to the acquisition of BLM land to SITLA, the Bureau of Land Management had granted to the Operator a right of way for road construction. The BLM road on which the Operator was granted a right of way will remain, unless reclamation is requested by the SITLA. Any portion of the haul road created by the Operator outside the granted right of way will be reclaimed as described above (Section 110.2).

110.4 Treatment, location, and disposition of deleterious materials

All temporary fuel tanks on site will be removed in the safest manner possible, and the area reclaimed according to local, state, and federal regulations.

The portable toilet located on site will be removed and any affected areas reclaimed according to local, state, and federal regulations.

110.5 Re-vegetation planting program and topsoil redistribution

Disturbed lands outside the requested variance will be rough graded to re-establish contours for the preparation of seedbeds and revegetation. Appropriate stabilization methods will be used to control erosion, sediment transport, and stabilize slopes.

SOIL MATERIAL REPLACEMENT

Soil or soil substitute will be applied to areas reclaimed per recommendations in the soil survey.

SEEDBED PREPARATION

Disturbed areas, except for rock outcrops and areas with in the variance request will be graded and stabilized. Seedbeds will be left in a rough surface condition whenever possible to facilitate seedling germination and establishment. The soil survey will recommend fertilizer amounts, if needed. As an example NRCS recommends fertilization with nitrogen at 150 to 200 pounds per acre prior to seeding. Areas will be seeded as soon as possible after completion of soil reconstruction.

SEEDING METHODS

Reclamation of the quarrying area will be accomplished by planting a seed mixture approved by the Division. A proposed seed mixture consisting of grass and shrubs, shown in Table 110.1, was recommended by CH2M Hill in the Environmental Assessment. It is recommended heavy quantities of seed mix, as high as 75-100 pounds per acre, be utilized due to the arid climate, low germination of seeds, and inability to irrigate.

Table 110.1 – Revegetation Seed Mixture

Common Name	Scientific Name
thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron dasystachyum</i>
bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>
desert or crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i> , also <i>Agropyron christatum</i>
Russian wildrye	<i>elymus junceus</i> also <i>Psathyrostachys juncea</i>
Sherman/Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa ampla</i> also <i>Poa secunda</i>
fescue	<i>Festuca L.</i>
rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus L.</i>
sagebrush	<i>Artemisia L.</i>
winterfat	<i>Ceratoides Gagnebin</i>
saltbush	<i>Atriplex L.</i>

Planting will be done by broadcasting, preferably between October 1 and March 15, to take advantage of cool season precipitation.

Note: The areas being re-vegetated are in an arid desert environment. Successful re-vegetation is dependent on the yearly amount of rain the area will receive. Should the first attempt at reseeding be unsuccessful, than addition applications and measures will be attempted.

Rule R647-4-112 – Variance

High walls with a slope of 3v:1h are asked to be left in the as indicated on the surface facilities map. The variance request is due to the natural slopes of the surround lands that have slopes of 3v:1h.

Rule R647-4-113 – Surety

Permit Fee [Mined Land Reclamation Act 40-8-7(i)]

The Utah Mined Land Reclamation Act of 1975 [40-8-7 (I)] provides the authority for the assessment of permitting fees. Commencing with the 1998 fiscal year (July 1 - June 30), and revised July 1, 2002, annual permit fees are assessed to new and existing notices of intention and annually thereafter until the project disturbances are successfully reclaimed by the Permittee / Operator and released by the Division.

Large quarrying permits require an initial submission fee and annual fee of \$500.00 for surface disturbance of 50 or less acres, or a \$1,000.00 fee for surface disturbance greater than 50 acres (see page six Section III, Rule R647-4-106.3 for estimated disturbance calculation). The appropriate fee MUST accompany this application or it cannot be processed by the Division.

PLEASE NOTE: If you are expanding from a small quarrying operation to a large mining operation, the appropriate large mine permit fee, less the annual \$150.00 small mine fee (if already paid) MUST accompany this application.

Signature Requirement

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. (Note: This form must be signed by the owner or officer of the company/corporation who is authorized to bind the company/corporation).

Signature of Permittee / Operator/Applicant:

Name (typed or print):

Title/Position (if applicable):

Date:

PLEASE NOTE:

Section 40-8-13(2) of the Mined Land Reclamation Act provides for maintenance of confidentiality concerning certain portions of this report. Please check to see that any information desired to be held confidential is so labeled and included on separate sheets or maps.

Only information relating to the location, size or nature of the deposit may be protected as confidential.

Confidential Information Enclosed: (X) Yes () No

Holcim (U.S.) Inc. Corporate Officers

President and CEO	Patrick Dolberg
Senior Vice President and CFO	Thomas Aebischer
Senior Vice President, Manufacturing	Badreddine Filali Baba
Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel	Susan Diehl

Holcim's Corporate Offices are located at the following address

201 Jones Road
Waltham, MA 02451

and its telephone number is 734-529-2411